Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VII.] THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1807. [No. 1962.

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,
AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

Potomac Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an annual meeting of the stockholders of the Potomac Company, will be held according to law at the Union Tavern in George Town on Wednesday the 3d day of August next; when the proceedings of the board of Directors, with the President's accounts, receipts and disbursements since the last general meeting, will be laid before them for their consideration.

JOS. CARLETON, President, P. C.
By order.

George Town, July 1, [3] dt30thJy.

NOTICE.

LOST or mislaid, a Certificate for Twenty five Shares of Stock of the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria, dated May 23, 1798—No. 7011, and 7035—and issued in the name of *Mary Conway*. Application will be made to the President and Directors of the aforesaid Company, for a renewal of said Certificate, by the executors of Richard Conway, deceased.

July 3. d2w

☞ *Marshal's* Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Hon. the Circuit Court of the district of Columbia, for the county of Alexandria, in the case of Andrew Reintzell, against Rudolph Martin, will be sold, at the Coffee-House, on the 20th day of July next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, to the highest bidder, for ready money—One HOUSE and LOT, on Duke-street, to the westward of Alfred-street; the Lot extending on Duke-street 21 feet in front, and in depth 88 feet to a 20 feet alley.

R. MOSS, *D. M.*
For D. C. Brent, *Marshal.*

June 24. d's

For Sale,

A stout *NEGRO WOMAN*, about thirty-six years of age. She is a good cook, washer, and ironer.

Enquire of the Printer.

June 26. d

142 hhds. of MOLASSES,
5 puncheons RUM,
100 bbls. Shad and Herrings,
Just Received and for Sale by
Marsteller & Young.

May 25, d

WANTED,
A MILLER who is master of his business, to take care of a *merchant mill.*—To such a one good wages will be given.—For the person who wants, please apply to Mr *Joseph Smith*, Alexandria.

March 17.

JUST RECEIVED,

By Sloop MARIA ANTOINETTE, from St. Jago de CUBA, and for Sale, by the subscribers,

275 Spanish Hides
12 hogsheads Molasses
1764 lbs. Bees-Wax
39 boxes white and brown Sugars
7000 lbs. Coffee
150 boxes Segars
9 tons Fustic
6 do. Logwood

June 9. *Wadsworth & Butler.*

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of King and Fairfax-streets,
HAS RECEIVED
30 barrels WHISKEY
2000 lbs. cheese, of superior quality
10 bales cotton
10 boxes best Florence oil, in bottles
15 casks choice small twist tobacco
40 boxes mould and dipped candles
10 boxes fresh chocolate
140 reams wrapping paper
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hyson-skin } TEAS, Of this year's importation & very fine qualities—

Which, with a general assortment of wines, liquors and groceries, he will sell very low for cash, produce, or the usual credit.

June 15, d

Freight Wanted,

For a new Schooner of 1000 barrels,
To any of the Windward Islands or Lisbon.

She will be at Alexandria in five days.—Apply to

W. Yeaton,
Ramsay's wharf.

May 9. d

FOR SALE,
BY LEWIS DEBLOIS,

An assortment of *BROAD CLOTHS*, from eleven to eighteen shillings sterling cost—part of them intitled to drawback.
Ravens Duck.
French Brandy.
Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter-casks.
New-England Rum, in barrels.
Cod-Fish, and Stone Lime.

May 7. d

District of Columbia.

NOTICE *is hereby given to all whom it may concern*, That the Consul General of Portugal to the United States of America, has authorized the subscriber, to legalize all papers that may be necesssary for vessels bound from the ports of this district to any in Portugal or Madeira.

Those masters of vessels who may omit having their bills of health thus certified, will be liable to undergo quarantine.

It is requisite that any article shipped for account of a Portuguese subject, should be declared, and sworn to, as Portuguese property; and the bills of lading legalized as above.

Lewis Deblois.

May 15. d

JAMES SANDERSON

Offers for Sale, on moderate terms,
5000 lbs. best Green Coffee
10 tierces fresh Rice
20 kegs fresh Raisins
12 tierces green Copperas
5 pipes Cogniac Brandy
10 hhds. 4th proof Jamaica
30 barrels N. E. Rum
25 barrels Whiskey
10 bales Cotton
5 boxes Cotton and Wool Cards
12 boxes Tin Plates.
AND IN STORE,
26 hhds. south Potomac Tobacco.

May 11. d

Just received from Philadelphia,

By Captain Hand,
29 chests Young Hyson, and
9 boxes Hyson Shulan Tea, of a superior quality, which will be sold low.
Likewise on Hand,
6 hhds. good Sugar,
10 hhds. Molasses, of a good quality,
Salt of various kinds,
And a constant supply of Flour suitable for family use.

Joseph Dean.

March 27 d

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

JUST RECEIVED,

And now landing from on board the brig Mary, Capt. Hall, from Boston, at Lawrason and Fowle's wharf, and for sale by

Lawrason and Fowle,
60 tons plaister Paris; 200 casks lime
50 boxes mould candles; 50 do. soap
6 casks spermacaeti oil.
IN STORE,
130 boxes mould candles; 30 do. dip'd do.
40 do. soap; 60 do. chocolate
30 barrels N. E. rum
3 chests imperial, 15 do. young hyson } *FRESH TEAS.*
5 hhds. Mus. sugar; 15 barrels do. do.
40 do. Havanna white and brown sugar
160 boxes Nova-Scotia Herrings
40 do. cod-fish; 25 barrels fall mackarel
60 casks raisins
8 bales Bcerboon gurrahs
AND
60 quarter casks Bellona gunpowder.

June 20. d

Just Received,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
2 pipes L. P. Madeira WINE
2 half do. do. do.
6 pipes Cognac BRANDY, 4th proof.

Wadsworth & Butler,
WHO HAVE ON HAND,
20 hhds. Jamaica RUM, 4th proof
10 do. St. Croix do. 2d & 3d do.
8 do. New-England do.
5 pipes Holland GIN
3 do. country do.
1 hhd. L. market Madeira Wine } of a superior qu'ty
4 quarter casks do. do. }
3 do. do. L. P. Teneriffe do. do.
6000 bushels Lisbon SALT.

January 1

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added*
A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;
Which makes his assortment complete.
He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms
Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin, and Souchong } *TEAS*, particularly selected for family use.
Best green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality
Madeira, Busellos, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Genuine old Port } *WINES.*
Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,
Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley, rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotant indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimne, to spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper demijohu's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms.

Lately published in this City,

AND FOR SALE BY
THOMAS SARGENT, ISAAC ROBBINS and HENRY S. EARL:
A
SHORT ACCOUNT
OF THE
LIFE & MINISTERIAL LABORS
OF THE
REV. WILLIAM WATERS.
Handsomely bound—Price 60 Cents.

June 16,

LADIES' PLAID SHOES.

I HAVE just received an elegant assortment of Ladies' Plaid Kid Shoes, of the most fashionable and pleasing patterns, with different heels.

Childrens' Red Morocco, to lace,
And a general assortment of Mens' Shoes.
ALSO,
A few dozen Boys' BONAPARTE CAPS.

These Caps have many good qualities. They are handsome, durable and light. They are lined with white leather, and keep the head cool in the sun. They are pliable and do not distort it when growing. You may model the boy's *heart* to your fancy, *but you must give his* HEAD *its own way.*

E. GILMAN.

July 8. d3teo4t

FOR SALE,

The staunch Brigantine
HARMONY,
(Of Boston)
ROBERT HENRY, Master;

Now lying at Hartshorne's wharf. She is 118 tons burden, completely equipped, and a remarkable fast sailer. A bargain will be given if immediate application is made to

John G. Ladd.

July 10. d

Landing,

And for Sale on board said Brig,
50 tons Plaister Paris
110 boxes mould and dip't Candles
50 boxes Soap
4 kegs Beef's Tongues.

Apply as above.

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of KING *and* FAIRFAX-STREETS,
ALEXANDRIA:
HAS FOR SALE,
An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.
Consisting of
MADEIRA, Port, Sherry, Lisbon, Malaga, Teneriffe & Corsica } WINES.
Old St. Estephe Medoc claret, in cases of one dozen
A few dozen fine old Frontinac
Ditto do. best wine bitters
Jamaica and West-India rum
New-England do.
Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
Holland and country gin
Schiedam gin in cases
Irish whiskey, very old
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey
Cider in barrels
White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in flasks
2 hogsheads Havanna honey
15 do. choice retailing molasses
Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin and Souchong } TEAS *of good quality.*
Muscovado sugars, different qualities
Bengal white do.
Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.
Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff in bottles and bladders.
Macuba and rapee do.
Clover-seed, *(Penn. warranted)*
Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.
Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; flotant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble sealed; chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.
Muscatel and bloom raisins in boxes.
Sun raisins in casks.
Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.
A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.
A quantity of clean good alum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c.

March 19, d

FROM THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.

ON THE CROUP.

I ESTEEM an indispensible duty, obligatory upon every one, as a philanthropist or a christian, to furnish every thing which may contribute to the comfort and service of our brethren—it is a duty imposed by the second great commandment given in the law, and established by our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, "to love our neighbors as ourselves," which he has left as a criterion or mark of our discipleship. "By this," says he, "shall all men (Jews, Turks and Infidels) know ye are my disciples, if ye have love one to another," John XIII. 35; and as a guard against any person assuming the great christian name, without this sure mark, and thereby incurring the condemnation of hypocrisy. "If a man say, I love God, and hateth his brother, he is a liar, for he that loveth not his brother, whom he hath seen, how can he love God, whom he hath not seen," John IV. 20

I write this under a conscious impression of being serviceable to my brethren, in which I include the universal family of mankind, and not this or that particular denomination of christians, or part of the globe. The man who in spirit and in truth, possesses the love of God, dares not contract his sense of the words brother or neighbor to any less sphere, for "Of Truth, I perceive that God is no respecter of persons: but in every nation, he that feareth him and worketh righteousness, is accepted with him," acts X. 34, 35: therefore let no man call common and unclean, that which the Lord hath purified for his use & acceptance.

I write not to inflame the spirit of controversy, and if any should attack me upon this principle, my defence will rest in inflexible silence. I write not for the praise but the use of men; I have a view to a better reward; therefore I esteem not what men may say of me, whilst I have the praise of an approving conscience.

Let no medical character be displeased with what I have written, should their own opinions be different from mine. I am offering nothing but what has been before known; but merely presenting my opinions and success in this practice. I pretend not to be without error. I am open to convincement, and therefore solicit, as a service due to mankind and a favor offered to myself, that if any professional character has any thing further to offer on this formidable disease (confined mostly to children) he will come forward with it, as contributing something to the general stock of good done, and not in the spirit of controversy, which may serve only to mar its utility.

The Cynanche Trachealis, or croup, is a disease much more common in this country than any other I was ever in: in short, I never witnessed a case of it till I arrived in Baltimore; and, necessarily, in the commencement of my practice, have been more than once unsuccessful. The symptoms characterizing this disease, I shall not attempt to describe. Words, I consider inadequate to convey a correct knowledge of it. It is only to be obtained by visiting patients laboring under it; it is, I believe, unlike every thing else; it is of a nature so peculiarly distressing, that a nice observer need only witness a case, never to forget it. I would therefore advise every one, more especially parents, to visit the little sufferers, if it be only for information: for the fatal mistake of ignorance, supposing it to be only an unusual hoarseness, from which it essentially differs, has consigned numbers to a premature grave, that might have been restored by a timely assistance.

It is, I think, evidently of an inflammatory kind, from the efflorescence or redness observed on the amygdala and fauces of the throat, and also a continuation of this appearance, discovered by dissection, on the internal surface of the trachea or windpipe, from which, by small glandular bodies, is given out a viscous clammy mucus, which forms a follicular membranous coating, and constitutes the disease.

I remember, some time since, a physician in Virginia recommending in a most confident manner the use of the lancet, or blood-letting, even to syncope, or fainting. In two cases lately, one of which was in my own house, I have pursued this plan, and to my astonishment and gratification I found the effect exceed my warmest expectations. The laborious breathing, and the disease itself, evidently gave way, previous to the evacuation being stopped; and in my opinion, from observation, the habit is prepared for a more favorable acceleration of the effects of the medicines administered, which with me invariably are, tartar emetic and calomel conjointly, in large and frequently repeated doses, till the stomach is brought into full action; an effect hitherto with me difficult to be obtained, from the universally allowed torpor that organ suffers in all these cases. To this plan I add, as auxiliaries, the warm bath, blisters, and the oxymel of seneca. This root is deserving, in a great measure, the praise the ARCHERS have bestowed upon it; but I never should venture to depend upon it alone. And as an improvement upon experiment, I am induced to prefer the oxymel to the syrup of this drug, *i. e.* to be boiled in *vinegar* instead of *water*, and sweetened with honey or molasses. In a former case, nearly two years since, of my own child, I preserved a quantity of the membraneous mucus, and took a portion, to which I added in solution a quantity of alkaline salt, viz. salt of tartar, but found it no ways changed in its texture: to the other portion I added some vitriolic acid, and the consequence was, a complete decomposition. I could drop it with as much ease and accuracy as clear water; and this suggested the idea of combining the seneca root with an acid in the form of an oxymel, and have found it an essential improvement to the medicine.

JOSEPH BREVITT.

Baltimore, 7th mo. 10th, 1807.

FROM THE RICHMOND ARGUS.

ORATION,

Delivered in the capitol, on the 4th July, 1807, by Skelton Jones, esq.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

UPON the dawn of this day for one and thirty years, we have been accustomed to look with the gladness of freedom. We have annually hailed its arrival, as the auspicious birth day of American liberty. It was the refulgent morning of emancipation, and its mild radiance has cheered our hearts and lent an hilarity to our countenances, which neither the trophies of guilty conquerors, nor the magnificence of mighty monarchs, can ever bestow. Much would it joy me, upon occasion of this holy festival, to approach my fellow citizens with the usual congratulations, and greet them with the accustomed salutations, upon the accomplishment of another year of peace, liberty and happiness. But our ancient foe, with whom we wrestled in our youth, will no longer permit us to enjoy the blessings of peace: No declaration of war has been proclaimed, but the act of war has been committed by the foul, coward like, cold blooded murder, of our unprepared, and defenceless fellow citizens.

I will not say that our countrymen have been killed—because that expression may imply death by accident, or in some manner that may be justified or excused; but I use the word murder, in its felonious and in its basest sense: for there has not been the faintest glimmering of provocation on our part, nor the smallest exertion of manly valor on theirs, to illuminate the dark atrocity which enshrouds this gloomy event. No there is not my fellow citizens, one solitary circumstance in all this tragical transaction, to do away the guilt or extenuate in the slightest degree, the enormity of this meditated murder.

The free and high-minded citizens of this great and elevated western commonwealth, have been treated like the slaves of despotism: They have been forced into an involuntary servitude, on bord those prisons, called British Men of War. They have been compelled under the lash to risk their lives, in defence of a cause not merely indifferent, and foreign to their's and their country's interest; but often hostile to both: As an aggravation (if any can be added to the loss of liberty) they have sported with their lives and in several instances, particularly the detestable occurrence, which is one object of this meeting to deplore and execrate, they have actually murdered them: Yes! the "sensible warm motion" of our brave and generous tars, is converted into a "kneaded cold," and the remorseless grave has received their lifeless trunks, or their swolen corses are buried deep in the cavern of the ocean, or they have become food for sharks and dolphins. Mourn! mourn! for your honor is insulted, your independence is a mockery, and your liberty itself is but the tittering jest of a tyrant's slaves. But let our mourning be short; let indignation succeed it; let the lightning of liberty from the West, blast, dissipate and scatter into "thin air" the heavy cloud of guilt and oppression that lowers in the east.

Nothing can exhibit to us in a stronger point of view, the national insult we have received, than the melancholly contrast between the appearance which the Chesapeake may be supposed to have worn at her departure from Norfolk and her return to that place. The frigate was built at that port, and from that circumstance alone may be presumed to have been a favorite there. Behold then the citizens assembled to witness her departure and follow her with orisons for a prosperous voyage; the cheery sailors to the sound of a music of their own raise the combrous anchor; shouts answer shouts from the beach to the frigate; now the fragrant gales of our groves bosom her white canvas; now the broad flag, emblem of our independence, gemmed and embossed with the imitative stars of heaven, waves in the fanning breeze; the high long streamer curls to the "chartered libertine" the wind; the proud vessel divides the foaming billows, and the sailor bids adieu to the happy shores which seem to recede from him; thus borne in majesty along, sailed a representative of the American honor, freighted with the dignity of the republic. Unlucky cargo! ship-wrecked in the sight of land! freight, cargo, all but the dishonored & violated vessel, rifled by the ruffian hands of British pirates! Lo! see her return! slow, sad and wearisome she comes—the ocean, a mirror reflects her dishonored hulk back upon her perforated sides; shattered, dismasted, shorn of her national emblems and honors she sinks ignominiously upon the mud of unwholesome wharves; her deck still reeking with the blood, and deformed with the mangled carcases of our slaughtered countrymen! Americans that blood calls for vengeance upon its authors, and those authors are the wicked and infamous men who now rule Britain.

During the administration of that great political luminary, (Mr. Fox) there was an approach towards amity, and even cordiality, between the government of the United States and that of Great Britain—But the spirit of Fox has fled, and with it has departed, perhaps forever, the good genius of the English nation. The administration which has succeeded Fox is the most corrupt and treacherous upon the earth; & however as a peaceable and humane nation we may regret the evils which our measures may inflict on the innocent people of Britain, yet *in practice* we cannot separate the government from the people, nor confine the dreadful retalliation which we meditate, and ought to bestow to those only who have been guilty of the aggression on us.——With one hand then and with one heart let us unite to take an exemplary vengeance on that government, and that people which for so many years have annoyed and insulted us.

This day should revive in us the spirit of '76, and animate us to rally around the standard of that independence which was then declared. The great state paper which records that event has been a continued and lasting glory to America. Let us not loose the high benests, which the wisdom and valor of our fathers achieved. Let not the pure sentiments contained in that immortal instrument, be ever sullied by derelictions from its principles. Let not that which is now our pride, be turned to our shame: it remains for us to shew that we are the legitimate offsprings of those sires whose deeds have rendered the name of an American citizen a name of honor and renown.

I shall not attempt in this concise address, which the particular nature of the case seemed only to require to appeal to your passions: I should be wanting in my respect to you and to myself were I to do so. I should not do well to endeavor to arouse in the bosom of any American those feelings which he is presumed already to possess, and which it is certainly dishonorable for him not to possess. And happy am I to observe that a task of this kind is spared to every man, for no one meets his fellow citizen who is not agitated with emotions corresponding with his own.——We have forgotten, we have buried in oblivion, forever I trust, the divisions which have distracted our country. Gentlemen of talents and virtue which expression comprehends every human excellence who have hitherto differed with their fellow citizens on points of local policy, come forward with promptitude, zeal and firmness, to avow to the nations, and to the universe; their confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of the government. There are now no divisions among us; we have no parties, we are one great integral colossus of liberty, standing upon a rock of adamant, and with whatever violence the bleak surges of the Atlantic may heave her vast floating castles against our base, they shall retire back like retiring wave, and burst like the bubble that swims on the surface.

To Sell or Rent,

Sundry LOTS in Alexandria—Also several in the city of Washington. For terms apply to SARAH PORTER.

BALTIMORE, July 14.

Arrived schooner Adventure, Atkins, 16 days from Curracoa. Left sch. Eagle Lake, for Philadelphia in 10 days; also Minerva for Philadelphia, captured, to be sent to Jamaica for trial; brig Vigilant, Christie, of New York, uncertain; another brig belonging to the same place. Schooner Jason for Philadelphia, sailed 3 days before; schooner ——, Gale, for New York, sailed 6 days before. 10 leagues instant, lat. 34, long. 73, spoke brig Mercury, Dye, from Alexandria for Martinique, out two days. One of the tenders of the British ships in the bay gave chase and appeared as if they intended to board the Adventure but in the attempt carried away her steering sail boom, and tore the mainsail, by which they escaped being boarded. Passed a barque off Tangier for Norfolk, bound up.

NORFOLK, July 11.

The ADDRESS of the Committee to the Fellow-Citizens of the Towns of Norfolk, Portsmouth, and their Vicinities, on the cessation of their functions.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

THE select committee, previous to their dissolution, beg leave to recur to the causes, which gave existence to your resolutions; and to attract your notice to the principles, which presided over their conduct, in the execution of them. The late outrage committed in sight of your shores, on the national flag, by a British ship of war, which was previously prepared for that act of attrocity, by instructions and signals given by order of the commandant of the squadron, at that time anchored within the Capes of Virginia; and the deliberate slaughter of your countrymen, who fell unsuspecting victims, at the very moment the human voice was prostituted and prophaned, in articulating professions of peace and amity—roused and excited your indignation and resentment to a degree never before felt.

This last deed of savage ferocity, unparalelled even in the naval annals of Britain, awakened the sentiment of abhorence in every breast. Every voice was loud in its call for reparations commensurate to the insult: British insolence and barbarity had reached the *ne plus ultra*. They had the unblushing effrontery to claim the rights of hospitality, while their hands were crimsoned and smoaking with the blood of your countrymen. Even at the instant, they had declared war, in sight of those shores from which not many years past, their discomfited and recreant armadons were driven with disgrace——In sight of those monuments—which fill your breasts with a holy and inspiring admiration for the valor and triumphs of your forefathers. The nation was unexpectedly plunged into war, and yourselves the first exposed to its ruthless blast. The choice of tame submission or resistance was forced on your consideration; with one voice you declared that your ancestors had wrested their rights, their liberties and independence from the suffocating grasp of British tyranny, by the sword; and that you—their posterity, had resolved with it to defend and to perpetuate the hallowed patrimony.

Remote, in this crisis of imminent danger and alarm from the government of the United States, whose decision could not be immediately had, and [illegible] ment conferred on them, flowed from the only pure and legitimate source of power—the PEOPLE—the fountain from which branches, as so many streams, the constitutions and the laws.

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tion in which

they were placed, and filled with anxious solicitude for the right performance of all the solemn duties confided to them. All eyes were directed to them—they were regarded as the rallying point. The public sentiment placed in their hands the lever which was to raise—to poise—and to communicate *momentum* to the public force.

The course the committee was to hold could not be accurately delineated; the eye had in prospect, wherever it directed its vision, dangers threatening and awful. They were imperiously called on to take no step without deliberation; to sanction no measure that might compromit the honor and reputation of their countrymen. They endeavored, in all their proceedings, to respect the demarcations of civil and political powers; and by their acts so to direct the current of opinion, as to communicate to the complex machinery of government, accession of force. The committee kept in view the alarming state of affairs; and their consultations were incessantly employed to promote the public good, by endeavoring to separate from it the evils that are often blended with it.

They were taught by the pages of American history, how much the magic enthusiasm of public sentiment ought to be appreciated—a sentiment to which the magisterial arm is indebted for the far greater portion of its strength. They were sensible that if this divine, and all powerful impetus could be confined to its appropriate orbit, that it would diffuse around like the sun, the centre of our system, health, vigor and splendor. A constant effort was therefore exerted by a judicious direction of this impetus, to prevent those schisms and collisions whose invariable tendency, is to destroy the harmony of the political sphere. Your committee have endeavored by vigilance and attention to every subject embraced by your resolutions, to realize your expectations. Their zeal and ardor were never remitted—no duty, however hazardous or difficult to perform, arrested the steady movement of the hand that was entrusted with the executive power. That they have erred, they are not so presumptuous as to deny. It is not the fortunate lot of humanity to boast of exemption from error.

To attain perfection is not permitted by the laws of our nature. We are allowed to progress towards, but never to reach it. If they are charged with deficiency in judgment, suffer them in extenuation to say, that their intentions were pure and honest. Permit them to declare, that next to the smiles and approbation of their consciences, they pride and value the esteem and confidence of their fellow citizens. The exercise of their functions is no longer required. The government of the U. S. has decided on the course that is to be pursued.

The outrage committed has roused into action its energies. You, fellow citizens, have anticipated the wise and salutary measures which it has taken; you have the glory of performing spontaneous acts of patriotism; you need not the promptings of authority; the fescue of government to remind you of the relation, in which you stand to the republic; your acts are approved by the executive magistrate of the U. S. they have his sanction. Your committee express a lively satisfaction in the great respect rendered to your authority. Few are the instances in which it has been questioned, because its foundation was not systematically laid in the constitutions and laws of the land. You have the merit by wise precaution, and the temper and firmness discernable in all your proceedings, of securing to this portion of your country—unanimity.

We now fellow citizens re-deliver to you the powers you entrusted to us to promote the public good. We flatter ourselves that they flow back, unpolluted to the source, from which they emanated.

We exhort you to feed; to keep alive the vestal fire; we exhort you never to forget, that in unity there is strength, and that the best safe guard is preparation and sleepless vigilance.

We salute you with friendship, and pray God to bestow on you countless blessings.

Thomas Matthews
Thomas Blanchard
Daniel Bedinger
Theo Armistead
William Newsum
Seth Foster
Richard Blow
Moses Myers
J.W Murdaugh
Luke Wheeler
Wm. Pennock
Francis S. Taylor
Thos. Newton, Jun.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, JULY 16.

The public will perceive, from the subjoined affidavit and letter, that there is some reason to distrust the pacific sentiments of the British commodore, as set forth in his conversation with Mr. Tazewell. The affidavit of is copied from the original, forwarded by captain Decatur to the secretary of the navy; the extract is from a private gentleman of respectability.

[*Nat. Intel.*]

Personally appeared before me, Stephen Decatur, jun. commander of the naval force of the United States at Norfolk, John Cunningham, (a pilot for James River and Norfolk) and sweareth, by the almighty God, that whilst he was on board the British merchant Brig. Young Susan, lying at anchor in Hampton Roads, the first lieut. and master of his Britannic majesty's ship Bellona, of 74 guns came on board the aforesaid brig; and that the lieutenant stated in the presence of the deponent, that the Bellona, Leopard, and Melampus were getting in order for coming up to Norfolk—that the Bellona had been lightened by putting forty tons of bread on board the Triumph, and had shifted her ballast from aft forward, for the purpose of lessening her draft as much as possible.

STEPHEN DECATUR, jun
JOHN CUNNINGHAM.

Witnesses,
Charles Gordon,
Wm. Potts.

[The above affidavit was taken on board the United States frigate, Chesapeake, July the eighth, 1807.]

Extract of a letter from Hampton, dated July 9 1807.

"It appears to be the intention of commodore Douglas to commence hostilities immediately. The Triumph and the Melampus went out of the Roads yesterday afternoon, and came to anchor off the capes. Since they have been joined by a frigate and a sloop of war. The Bellona and Leopard are still in Hampton Roads. Commodore Douglas yesterday made another communication to the inhabitants of Norfolk—but which was returned to him by the Mayor unopened"

We have been informed by a gentleman of credibility, that the Enquiry into the conduct of captain Barron, has been suspended for the present, on account of the indisposition of commodore Preble. Capt. Chauncey, who was to be a member of the court for the purpose, arrived yesterday in this city, on his way to New York, whither he has been ordered, in conjunction with commodore Rodgers, for the purpose of taking efficient measures for protecting the port of that place. Eight or nine gun boats, we understand, will be employed in defence of that harbor.

Baltimore Amer.

An extract of a letter from Honduras, dated 25th of May, 1807, says,

"The governor of Jamaica, from an application by the magistrates, to his majesty's Superintendant, supported and recommended by him, has granted permission for the importation of salted beef and pork into that settlement, in *American bottoms*, for *eight* months from this date."

Extract of a letter dated London, 27th of April.

The reason the English did not bombard Constantinople was for fear of the vindictive threats held out by the Turks over the British factory at Smyrna. The Russian and French armies amount to six hundred thousand men, but that they seem mutually to fear so horrible an encounter, and that peace 'tis supposed will be the result: That the English government are sending thirty thousand men to aid the Russians: That the Russians understand killing better than the French reported: That the English have 18,000 men in S. America; it is believed that they will make a serious impression: and that he hopes America has not refused the treaty, the general idea being that the British has "granted too much!!"

Extract of a letter from Halifax, dated June 22.

"The noted pirate Ross, with 18 of his associates (French, Spanish and American) arrived on Friday last in his majesty's sloop *Driver*, which on the 12th inst. captured the pilot-boat sch'r *El Bolardo*, of *one* gun, fitted out at *St. Augustine*. They may all be hung——if no commission is found."

Among the most illustrious displays of unanimity and American spirit, is that evinced in the state of Connecticut. This state, hitherto so distracted by political feuds, holds an undivided sentiment on the outrages of the British. The following is taken from a federal print, published at New-Haven, the seat of government. [*Nat. Intel.*]

"The anniversary of our independence was commemorated in this city with a spirit truly national. Until after intelligence of the outrage committed off the Capes of Virginia had arrived, no measures had been taken for a general celebration of the day; but roused by the event, a meeting of the citizens was convened at the state house on Thursday evening, and inspired by a spirit of conciliation worthy of this awful crisis in our history, a vote was taken without a dissenting voice, that a committee of arrangements should be appointed and *selected from both political parties*. The gentlemen thus chosen were assiduous in the task assigned them; and altho' the intervening time was extremely short, every necessary preparation was completed. But injustice would be done to our own feelings, and we trust to those which universally prevailed, did we pass in silence the harmony and unison of sentiment which pervaded the guests. The number of those who partook at the festive board was nearly two hundred; composed of citizens who have long been arranged under the banners of opposite politics. Yet the dragon of party found no worshippers here. On this day every unsocial principle was made a willing sacrifice at the shrine of patriotism. We most cordially reciprocate—"*May every succeeding fourth of July find us inspired by the same spirit.*

FROM THE N. Y. A. CITIZEN.

I lay before the reader the succeeding letter, received through the medium of our post office, as stated at the close; it is printed exactly as written. I have no reason to believe that it is an imposition.

[SUPERSCRIPTION.]
"*Mr James Cheatham,*
"*Editor of the American Citizen,*
"*New York,*
"From Halifax, favored by Mr. Johnston.

[CONTENTS]
"*Halifax,* , 1807.

"I am one of those unfortunate men who have been pressed on board British ships of war. I am an American born—a native of New York, and although I never expect to get back again, still I naturally have a love for my country—therefore I take this opportunity of letting you know your danger. The British expect to have an army landed in your country about the middle of January next. They have 1200 lads from the age of 15 to that of 18 exercised daily. These unfortunate youths are to be sent along with the army. I wish you would follow their example in the first instance and have your young men even from 14 and upwards formed in an uniform body and taught their manual exercise. I am certain the American youth, if they have one spark of the fire of '76 within their bosoms will cheerfully come forward in support of their country. I must conclude by saying that if the narrows was fortified it would annoy the English greatly, for New York is the first place they mean to land at. I wish, dear sir, you would publish this in your patriotic paper.

"Yours, &c. I. H***.

"Excuse my not signing my name, for if it was known I would certainly be *exalted* ——on the gallows.

"I send this by a young man who I suppose will drop it in the post office,"

The following remarks of the N. York American Citizen deserve some attention. The opinion which is here expressed that the British government, upon the return of the treaty, issued orders to their commanders to make the experiment how far our government would go in maintaining the principle that our flag shall protect all who sail under it, this opinion, I say, is at least plausible, and may very probably prove to be correct.

U. S. Gaz.

FROM THE AMERICAN CITIZEN.

The subjoined extract is given in the U. States' Gazette, as from a London paper of May 16.

"The policy of America appears very *extraordinary.* Its government has returned "a treaty which contained *concessions* by G. "Britain, which every Englishman except "the ministers who granted them, consider "as degrading and unjust. And it is now "said, it insists, that Americans shall in *all* "*cases* protect their crews, even if they are "known to be British subjects or deserters "from the British ships of war. If this be "the fact America will find herself in a mis"take. The period of concession is gone "by. But some of the mad papers talk of "confiscating British debts, &c. as if *two* "*could not play at that game.* It is well known "there is much more American property in "England, than there are British debts in "America."

The period of concession is gone by! We ask for no concession but that of *right* and *justice*, and these I hope and trust our nation at large will now say—WE WILL HAVE. *The period of temporising on our part is certainly gone by*; we must RIGHT OURSELVES BY RESISTANCE.

As an indication of the opinion of the British ministry, which I think it is, the extract is of importance. So far as we understand the grounds of the rejection of the proposed treaty by the president, they are two: 1, because it did not contain satisfactory provision in respect to seamen: 2, because of the conditional ratification on the part of Great-Britain supplementary annexed, referring to the decree of Bonaparte of November 21, regarding neutral property. A recollection of these facts is necessary to a correct understanding of what follows.

Captain Brewster, late of our Revenue Cutter, one of our witnesses in London on the mock trial of Whitby, states that information of the rejection of the treaty by the President was conveyed to England by the Cambrian frigate, as express, and that she arrived at London two or three weeks previous to his leaving that city. The intelligence was received by the new ministry, which is supposed to be peculiarly hostile to us. Captain Brewster left England May 2, and arrived here about 20 days ago.

Now I think it probable, 1. that having received official information of the rejection of the treaty, principally on the ground that it contained to us no satisfactory provision respecting seamen, the British ministry resolved to put the question between the two nations directly at issue with us.

2. That having resolved to do so, the ministry has instructed admiral Berkeley to proceed as in the outrageous attack on the Chesapeake, which was a very direct way of trying our temper and determination.

If I am correct in these surmises, and I really think I am, and if admiral Berkeley has received the instructions to proceed as he has proceeded in the case of the Chesapeake, and I am sincerely of opinion that he has, then we may conclude that hostility with us is resolved on by the British ministry; and that provisional instructions how to act against us in case of our adopting certain measures are now in Berkley's pocket.

Suppose, what is probable, that these provisional instructions are, that if a proclamation interdicting intercourse with his Britannick majesty's ships be issued by the President, Berkeley is to consider it as equivalent to a declaration of war, and that he is to proceed to immediate hostility against us: what are we to expect? What should we do?

Berkeley would receive the proclamation in five days after it is issued; we may then expect him in our harbor we know not when; to-day, to-morrow; and no one need be told what our condition would be in case of the hostile approach, unless *all resisting means in our power are without delay brought into action.* Shall this be done? Who shall do it? Congress is not in session; the State Legislature is not in session; no one has *statute* power to do any thing: yet something must be done. Are not these things worthy of the immediate, serious and deliberate consideration of the people?

SHIP NEWS.

Port of Alexandria.

ARRIVED,

Ship Alexandria, captain Weston, 43 days from Rotterdam—ballast—J. Lawrason.

20th May, spoke in the river, bound up, brig Fame, of Providence, 30 days from Savannah. 26th, spoke schr. Edelpha & Polly, capt. Richardson, from Baltimore to Falmouth, out 61 days, long. 9, lat. 48. Spoke brig Acteon, of N. York, from Cadiz bound to Hull.

CLEARED,

Brig Harmony, Hervy, Boston,
by J. G Ladd
Sch'r Fair American, Berry, Porto Rico,
by Phineas Janney
Speedwell, Baker, New York,
by James Nutt & Co.
Sloop Harmony, Ellwood, Philadelphia,
by the Master
Ann & Mary, Jarboe, Machodock,
by the Master

Thirty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the commons near Alexandria, on the 10th inst. a GREY HORSE, about 8 years old, strong made, short tail and mane very much worn off by the collar—and when last seen his right eye very sore. The above reward will be paid for the horse and thief, or FIVE DOLLARS for the horse alone.

Joseph H. Mandeville.

July 15. d1w

A Miller Wanted.

☞ To a Man who understands the Milling Business, and can produce good recommendations for industry, sobriety, &c. liberal wages will be given by applying to

M. MILLER.

June 20 d.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from Freestone Point, near Dumfries, on Sunday the 17th of last month, two Negro Men slaves, named ANDREW and JAMES, the property of *Sarah Fouchee*, in Prince William county, and hired of her until the end of the year. They had each of them a pass for three days, being Whitsuntide holiday.

ANDREW is about 21 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, a black complexion, has a scar near the corner of one of his eyes, is a little cross eyed, and has a forward, impudent countenance.

JAMES is about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, a black complexion, has a scar near his mouth of the size of a pea, reels and swaggers very much in his walk. Each of them had on when they went away a shirt and trowsers of plain coarse Virginia cotton, and their other cloathing is not known.

A reward of 15 *Dollars* will be given for each of them, to any person who will apprehend them and secure them in any gaol, so that the subscriber, living near Dumfries, may get them again.

John Stone.

Prince William County,
June 27. eo

P. S. All persons are forbid from harboring them, and from conveying them away either by land or water.

To Parents, Guardians, & Teachers.

JUST PUBLISHED,
BY COTTOM AND STEWART,
ALEXANDRIA,

MAVOR'S
UNIVERSAL SPELLING-BOOK,

Accompanied by a progressive series of Easy and Familiar Lessons.
Intended as an Introduction to the first Elements of the English Language.

THE AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

NOTWITHSTANDING the vast number of initiatory books for children in the Nursery, which have been written within these few years by persons of distinguished abilities and sanctioned with their names, it must still be allowed, that there has not appeared one introduction to Reading, for the general use of schools, that rises above the level of the vulgar, though popular, compilations of Dyche, Dilworth and Fenning. The superstructure has been attended to with sedulous care; and writers of the first eminence have contributed to rear the fabric of learning, while the foundation has almost invariably been suffered to be laid, by the most tasteless and ignorant workmen. The consequence has frequently been, as might be expected from such a procedure: the taste has been vitiated at the very commencement; and it has often proved more difficult to remove error, than it would have cost pains to plant originally the principles of truth.

For the neglect we have alluded to, it would be impossible to produce any consistent reason. Perhaps the pride of acknowledged literature could not stoop to an occupation reputed so mean, as that of compiling a Spelling Book. Yet to lay the first stone of a noble edifice, has ever been a task delegated to the most honorable hands; and to sow the first seeds of useful learning in the nascent mind, is an employment that cannot be disgraceful to the most illustrious talents. Bishop Lowth wrote an excellent English grammar, and several men of rank in literature have benefitted the public by similar productions; yet it is in vain that grammars are written, if no one has learned to read: it is in vain that the sublimest discoveries are made in any art or science, if the generality of the world are precluded from profiting by them, for want of previous instruction in the first principles with which they are connected.

The Editor of the following sheets is fully convinced of the solidity of his inferences and the justice of his remarks, in whatever light his present undertaking may be regarded. Humble or degrading as it may appear to those who, perhaps, have no higher pretensions than himself, he cannot think that labor dishonorable, which is so manifestly beneficial to the rising generation; nor has he any reason to fear, but that the candid and judicious will appreciate his motives and his production as they deserve. Our sentiments and our conduct are more influenced by early impressions than many seem willing to allow. The stream will always flow tinctured with the nature of its source. A just maxim, a humane principle, a germ of knowledge early imbibed, will be permanent to the last. The first books we read can never be forgotten, nor the principles they inculcate, eradicated. Hence, in the prosecution of this work, care has been taken to make every lesson or essay, as far as the nature and intention of the plan would allow, tend to some useful purpose of information or instruction. Even in the more easy progressive lessons, where sense was limited to a single syllable, it is hoped something will be found to please and to improve, nor will this be thought difficult. To tread in the steps of a Barbault, a Jauffret, an Edgeworth, a Trimmer, a Berquin, and to accommodate their labors to the benevolent design in hand, only acquired a little taste and judgment, which any person long conversant with education and books ought to possess.

In short, the Editor feels inclined to believe, that this manual for early youth will be found much better adapted for the purpose than any that has preceded it; and in consequence he anticipates the kind patronage of Teachers in general. It probably will tend to facilitate their labour, by furnishing subjects more agreeable to the pupil, than the dry inanity of most books of the kind; and it cannot fail to redound to their credit also, by giving youth an opportunity of gaining as much general knowledge as could be crowded within the limits prescribed.

Indeed it was a remark of the publisher, (to whom British youth are under singular obligations for furnishing them with many valuable opportunities of improvement) when he earnestly prefixed this work on the Editor's attention "That a Spelling Book frequently constitutes the whole library of a poor child, unless when charity puts a bible into his hands, & it consequently ought to contain as great a variety of useful matter as the price will permit." The compilation has been formed strictly on this principle.

Woodstock, Oct. 20th, 1808.

Public Sale.

On the 29th instant, the Executrix and Executor of the late *William Summers*, will offer at Public Sale, for cash, at the Coffee-House—

A piece of Ground on Pitt and Princess-streets, containing nearly half an acre, subject to an annual rent of 25 dollars per annum, where the old poor-house stands. It will be offered either entire or in smaller lots as may then be thought most advisable.

At the same time and place will be offered for sale, for cash, by Isabell Summers, the BRICK DWELLING HOUSE & LOT on the south side of Queen street, a little to the east of Royal street, now occupied by Dr. James Gillies.

July 9 1aw3t*

Porto-Rico GREEN COFFEE,

Received per the Mercury from St. Thomas,
FOR SALE BY
Jonah Thompson & Son,
OR
Cuthbert Powell.

June 27. d6t-eo6t

☞ *Servants to be Hired.*

A young Negro Man, who has been a carriage driver and house servant.

Also, a Negro Girl, who has been accustomed to house service.

Enquire of the Printer.

Jane 19. eotf

La Plata Hides.

7944 South America OX HIDES, of the first quality, from Monte Viedo, are now landing and for sale at No. 4, Water-street, *Baltimore*, by

William Jenkins.

Also on Hand,
Laguira, Oronoko and Curracoa Hides.
A general assortment of
Tanners' and Curriers' Tools; Tanners' Oil and Leather, of all kinds; which is offered on accommodating terms.

June 8. [10] eo6w

For Sale by the Subscribers,

Lisbon Carpeting for summer, of different qualities,
Bucellos and Carcavello Wines in quarter casks,
Window Glass of different sizes,
Mould Candles of a superior quality in small boxes,
Soft shelled Almonds in bags,
A quantity of patent Iron hollow ware.

R. T. Hooe & Co.

June 1. eo

The Subscriber has just Received

And offers for sale,
Ninety hampers Bristol PORTER BOTTLES, containing one gross each
Seven bales COTTON, of a superior quality for retailing—and
A few tierces fresh RICE.
ON HAND,
Best Philadelphia PORTER AND PALE ALE, in hhds.
Do. BEER, in barrels.
AND AS USUAL,
First quality Philadelphia Porter and Pale Ale, in bottles, *put up for home, or export consumption.*
ALSO,
WHITE AND BROWN SOAP, old and dry, and in nice order for retailing, or family use.

WM. DUNLAP.

June 10. eotf.

NOTICE.

ALL those who have any claims or demands against the estate of *John Dunlap*, merchant, late of the town of Alexandria, are hereby informed, to bring in their accounts, legally proved, before the first day of November next, at which time a full and final settlement and distribution of his estate, will be made. Should any accounts be exhibited after that period, they will be disregarded, and this *Notice* pleaded in bar of them. Those that are indebted to the estate, will be please to make immediate payment.

Samuel Craig,
William Herbert, } *Exr's.*

April 6. 3taw

☞ PROPOSALS ARE ISSUED,
For publishing by Subscription,

THE LIFE OF *GEORGE WASHINGTON,*

FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
By David Ramsay, M. D.
Author of the History of the American Revolution.

The work will be comprised in one octavo volume of about 400 pages, ornamented with an engraved head of Washington—Price to subscribers in boards $2 50—to non-subscribers $3 00—payable on delivery.

☞ Subscriptions received by ROBERT GRAY, King-street, Alexandria.

June 25. d3t-law1m

ROBERT GRAY,

Bookseller, King-street, Alexandria;
HAS LATELY RECEIVED FOR SALE,

The following Valuable Books,

VIZ.

GUTHRIE'S Geography, in 2 vs. quarto, with a folio Atlas—Price 17 dollars—the Atlas separate is	$10 00
Morse's Geography, 2 vols. octavo, with Maps,	6 50
—— —— abridged for the use of schools,	1 00
Mackay's Navigation,	3 50
Bowditch's do. (a new edition)	3 50
Blunt's Coasting Pilot improved	3 50
Johnson's Dictionary with Walker's Pronounciation,	3 50
Brooke's General Gazetteer improved,	3 50
Scott's Geographical Dictionary of the United States,	2 50
Geographical Compilations, 2 vols. 12 mo.	2 50
Domestic Encyclopaedia, 5 vols. octavo,	15 00
Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary.	4 50
Young's do. do.	3 50
Shakspeare's Works, 8 v. 12 mo.	10 00
Wonders of Nature and Art, 14 v. boards,	14 00
Octavo Bibles with Carn's Notes, 3 to	3 50
——, 4 vols. fine paper,	10 00
Carey's Family Bible, at 3 75 and	10 00
Oxford Quarto Bible,	7 50
Ferrand's Latin Courses, in 2 parts, each	75
Adams on the Globes,	1 50
Life of Nelson,	2 00
Darwin's Zoonomia, 2 vols. octavo,	6 00
Webster on Pestilence, 2 vols. oct.	4 00
Wallace on Diseases,	2 00
Cullen's Practice,	2 50
Rush's Enquiries, 4 vols. octavo	9 00
Parkinson's Medical Admonitions,	2 00
Lavoisier's Chemistry,	3 50
New Dispensatory,	3 00
Denman's Midwifery, 2 vols. oct.	3 50
Cullen's Materia Medica,	2 50
Bell's Surgery, 4 vols. octavo,	14 00
Bell on Ulcers,	1 50
Brown's Elements of Medicine,	2 00
John Newton's Works, 9 v. 12 mo.	8 00
Saurins' Sermons, 7 vols.	14 00
Burgh's Dignity of Human Nature,	2 00
Berkley's Minute Philosopher,	2 00
Paley's Natural Theology,	2 00

Dr. Rees's CYCLOPAEDIA:

EIGHT NUMBERS PUBLISHED.
Price to non-subscribers *Three Dollars Fifty Cents* per Number.

☞ *Only two copies for sale.*

July 2.

NOTICE.

THOSE who have Flour stored with me, are hereby requested to take said flour away or sell it, on or before the 24th day of July next; at which time I intend to leave Alexandria, and will not be accountable for any flour now in my possession after the time above stated. Also those who have claims against me, are requested to bring them forward for settlement; and those who are indebted to me, or the firm of DENNEY & POWELL, will please to make payment by the first day of August next, as no further indulgence will be given.

☞ *To Rent*—A Warehouse.

Edmund Denney.

June 27. eo1lt

FOR SALE,
On advantageous terms,

A THREE STORY *BRICK WAREHOUSE*, on Union-street, next door to Benjamin Shreve, jun. well situated for the *Shipping or Grocery* business—Also, a LOT of GROUND, at the corner of Water and Wolfe-streets.

TO RENT,
And immediate possession given,

The STORE and DWELLING HOUSE on Fairfax-street, occupied by *Jacob Hoffman*—an excellent stand for the DRY GOOD business.—Apply to

Jonah Thompson & Son.

March 14. 3tawtf

TO BE SOLD,

FOR READY MONEY,

To the highest bidder, at public auction, at *Dawson's tavern*, in the county of Loudoun, and town of *Leesburg*, on *FRIDAY* the 14th day of August next, if fair; if not, the next fair day; by virtue of a decree of the court of the United States, for the 5th circuit, in the Virginia district, pronounced at May term 1806 in a suit depending in said court between the executors of Daniel Mildred, deceased, who was surviving partner of Mildred and Roberts, plaintiffs—and Samuel Hough and others defendants—

300 Acres of Land,

Near Leesburg, on the waters of Tuscarora, in the county of Loudoun—three acres of Meadow near Leesburg, and a House and Lot in Leesburg; or so much thereof as will be sufficient to raise certain sums of money, interest and costs, in said decree mentioned.

William Mann,
Armstead Long,
Charles F. Mercer, } *Comm'rs.*

June 24. 2aw3w

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for sale at R. GRAY's Book-Store,

AN ORATION

DELIVERED ON THE 4TH OF JULY,
At the request of the *Washington Society of Alexandria*, by

J. H. THOMAS, Esq. of Fredericktown (M.)

July 15.

Notice is hereby given

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BANK OF ALEXANDRIA.

THAT a Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. on the Capitol Stock of said Bank, for the half year, ending this day, is declared; and will be ready to be paid to them on THURSDAY next the 9th instant.

By order of the President and Directors,

Gurden Chapin,
CASHIER.

Bank of Alexandria, }
July 6. (7) } 3taw4w

Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

INSURANCE OFFICE, *July 3d*, 1807.

THE stockholders in the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria are hereby notified, that the directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. on that part of the capital stock now paid, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on the 13th inst.

By order.

J. B. Nickolls, *Secretary.*

July 3 eo3w

Valuable Property for Sale.

TO BE SOLD, in four distinct lots or together, four acres of LAND, containing from one and a quarter acre to two acres each, most eligibly situated without the territory of Columbia, extending in a right line from Gibbon-street to Great-Hunting-Creek, intersecting Jefferson, Franklin, and Green-street, and bounding east and west on Fayette and Payne-streets.

A plan of the ground and further particulars may be obtained by application to

James Patton.

June 22. tawtf

Just Received and for Sale,

By the Subscribers,

A choice cargo of MAHOGANY,
From the Bay of Honduras, of different lengths and sizes, which they will sell by the log or larger quantity.

They have also for Sale,

Sugar in hogsheads
London particular Madeira Wine,
Catalonia ditto. by the quarter cask
Virginia Rum, of excellent quality
Molasses by the hogshead
Liverpool Stoved Salt
And Logwood.

Nathaniel Wattles & Co.

January 26 2aw

Just received from Boston,

And for sale at the Bookstore of R. GRAY, in King-street,

A Report of the Trial of
Thomas Oliver Selfridge, Esq.
On an indictment for Manslaughter, for killing Mr. *Charles Austin*, on the Public Exchange, in Boston Aug. 4, 1806

THE lively interest which this extraordinary occurrence had excited in the public mind, called for a full and impartial statement of facts, both in the developement of the testimony, and the pleadings which took place at the trial. This injunction appears to have been fulfilled in the present publication, as it comes from the press, sanctioned by the official reporter of the state, and under the supervision of the court itself. The public are therefore presented with all the documents necessary to form a correct understanding of the subject as well in relation to the unhappy catastrophe, as to the course and operation of the laws, in cases of this nature.

At the same place may be had,

A Correct Statement of the whole *Preliminary Controversy*, between Thomas Oliver Selfridge, and Benjamin Austin, (father of the deceased C. Austin.)

By Thomas Oliver Selfridge.

—— "*He takes my life,*
When he doth take the means whereby I live."

This pamphlet embraces a variety of matter, immediately relevant to the unhappy occurrence, which deprived Mr. Charles Austin of life; in which the author, in vindicating his conduct in this extraordinary affair, is drawn into a retrospection of the general character of Benjamin Austin. In adopting this mode, Mr. Selfridge has given loose to a boldness of asperity, seldom found in the writings of our best authors, and which reflect great credit on his genius and learning.

Price of the Report—1 Dollar.
Price of the Statement—37 1-2 Cents.

June 27. eo3w

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